

REPORT

OF

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 2nd May 1885.

CONTENTS:

	Page.		Page.
The Amir and the Government of India	609	Wild boars	619
Russia and England	ib.	Famine in Ramporehaut	620
England engaging in unjustifiable wars	ib.	Scarcity of water	ib.
England and Russia	610	Scarcity of water at Bhabanipore, Pubna	ib.
England and Russia	ib.	Assault on Mr. Locke Principal of the Art School	ib.
Russia and England	ib.	Baboo Nim Chand Datta and Advaita Charan Mitra	ib.
Afghanistan	ib.	The change in the time for holding examinations	ib.
Russia and Lord Dufferin	ib.	The superintendence of relief works	ib.
The Maharajah of Mysore	ib.	Famine in the Burdwan Division	ib.
The English	ib.	A laudable act of Sir Rivers Thompson	621
England, Russia, and Afghanistan	611	The Nasipore ward	ib.
Impressment of labour	ib.	Indigo oppressions	ib.
The Russian advance	ib.	Famine in Bankoora	ib.
Russia and England	ib.	Mr. Beames' report on the famine	ib.
The Assistant Surgeons and the war	ib.	Famine in Bengal	622
England and Russia	ib.	The new Tenancy Act	ib.
England and Russia	ib.	Natives as volunteers	ib.
England and Russia	ib.	The Arms Act	ib.
England, Turkey, and Russia	612	The Entrance and other examinations	ib.
England and Afghanistan	ib.	Anglo-Indians and the loyalty of natives	623
The Soudan war	ib.	Cholera and scarcity of water in Khisma	ib.
England and Russia	ib.	The Lieutenant-Governor and self-government in	
Russia and England	613	Burrissal	ib.
The people of India and the volunteering movement	ib.	Native volunteers in Chittagong at the time of the	
The Amir and the Rawul Pindee Durbar	614	mutiny	ib.
The Pioneer on the war	ib.	The Sub-Registrar of Bagirhat	ib.
France and England	ib.	Chandu shop and the drinking water of the boys of the	
The volunteering movement	615	Government school in Barrackpore	ib.
The English Government and Indians	ib.	Peace or war	ib.
The English Government and the Indian princes and	ib.	Lord Dufferin and the Sinha Sabha	624
people	ib.	Volunteering movement	ib.
Baboo Ashutosh Gupta, the Personal Assistant to the		The change of tone of the <i>Civil and Military Gazette</i>	ib.
Commissioner of Chittagong	ib.	Natives as volunteers	ib.
Steamer service to Chittagong	ib.	The zemindars, and agitation about the Tenancy Act	ib.
Registration of rights anterior to the permanent settle-	ib.	The Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway	625
ment	ib.	The officials and the distress in the province	ib.
Award of medals to doctors working in epidemic dis-	ib.	Natives and English goods	ib.
tricts	ib.	The opening of the letter-box in the Changripotta station	ib.
Mr. Greenshields of Moulvie's Bazar	616	The amlah	ib.
Business of Baboo Raj Mohan De	ib.	Some planters of Magurah and the zemindars of Khulna	626
The natives and Anglo-Indians	ib.	The District Superintendent of Police, Purneah	ib.
The Self-Government Act	ib.	Mr. Clarke	ib.
Mr. Casperz, the Joint-Magistrate of Chittagong	ib.	Admission of Bengalis into the army	ib.
The volunteering movement	ib.	The management of the Burdwan Raj	ib.
Loyalty of the natives	ib.	The University examinations	ib.
The Sehmabad Railway	ib.	Famine in Ramporehat	627
Loyalty of the natives	617	Famine in Burdwan	ib.
Volunteering movement	ib.	The amalgamation of the Calcutta and Suburban	
Highway robbery	ib.	Municipalities	ib.
Natives as volunteers	ib.	A separate volunteer corps for natives	ib.
Mr. Beaton	ib.	India and the lunatic asylum in Eling	ib.
The Central Text-Book Committee	ib.	Want of a representative assembly in India	ib.
Compulsory vaccination	ib.	The income tax	ib.
Acts of public utility	ib.	The staying of the Governors on the hills at this time	ib.
The scarcity of food and water	ib.	Offers of assistance with money to Government	628
European volunteers	618	Distrust of natives	ib.
Employment of Eurasians	ib.	Statements regarding oppressions in the Pubna Jail	ib.
Vernacular text-books	ib.	The University examinations	ib.
Men fitly sent to serve as carriers	ib.	The native newspapers	ib.
Loyalty in the province	ib.	The Road Cess fund	ib.
Government and enrolment of natives as volunteers	ib.	Uriya school text-books	629
Government and drunkenness	619	Indecent books	ib.
Famine in Berhoom	ib.	Indecent books	ib.
The Self-Government Bill	ib.	The Local Self-Government Bill	ib.
Improvement of labourers	ib.	Recent scholarship examinations in Pooree	ib.
Mr. Taylor's promotion	ib.	Thefts in Balasore	ib.
Famine and Government	ib.	A Uriya text-book	630
Sub-Inspector of Police, Kaligunge	ib.		

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
1	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	700	19th April 1885.
2	"Purva Darpan"	Ditto	.....	20th ditto.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
3	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Calcutta	700	27th ditto.
4	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto	102	24th ditto.
5	"Bangabási"	Ditto	12,000	25th ditto.
6	"Bharatbási"	Ditto	.....
7	"Bharat Mihir"	Mymensingh	625	
8	"Bardwán Sanjivani"	Burdwan	296	21st ditto.
9	"Cháruvartá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	529	20th ditto.
10	"Dacca Prakásh"	Dacca	425	26th ditto.
11	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	800	
12	"Grámvartá Prakáshiká"	Comercolly	500	25th ditto.
13	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Beauleah, Rajshahye	200	
14	"Mussulman Bandhu"	Bhowanipore, Calcutta	.....
15	"Murshidábád Patriká"	Berhampore	437	
16	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto	.....
17	"Navavibhákar"	Calcutta	850	27th ditto.
18	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet	440	19th ditto.
19	"Patáka"	Calcutta	.....	24th ditto.
20	"Prajá Bandhu"	Chandernagore	900	24th ditto.
21	"Pratikár"	Berhampore	600	24th ditto.
22	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh"	Kakinia, Rungpore	220	23rd ditto.
23	"Sádharańi"	Calcutta	500	26th ditto.
24	"Sahachar"	Ditto	500	22nd ditto.
25	"Samaya"	Ditto	1,500	27th ditto.
26	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	4,000	25th ditto.
27	"Saraswat Patra"	Dacca	345	
28	"Som Prakásh"	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	1,000	27th ditto.
29	"Sulabha Samáchar"	Calcutta	3,000	
30	"Surabhi"	Ditto	700	28th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
31	"Dainik"	Calcutta	.....	23rd and 28th to 30th April 1885.
32	"Samvád Prabhákar"	Ditto	225	25th to 30th April and 1st May 1885.
33	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	25th to 30th April and 1st ditto.
34	"Samachár Chandriká"	Ditto	625	24th to 30th April 1885.
35	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká"	Ditto	520	24th and 27th to 30th April 1885.
36	"Prabháti"	Ditto	1,000	28th and 30th April and 1st May 1885.
HINDI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
37	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore	.....
38	"Bharat Mitra"	Calcutta	1,500	23rd April 1885.
39	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto	500	
40	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto	300	18th ditto.
41	"Hindi Samáchar"	Bhagulpore	700	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
42	"Jám-Jahán-num"	Calcutta	250	
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
43	"Gauhur"	Calcutta	100	
44	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar	250	
<i>Daily.</i>				
45	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	365	23rd to 27th April 1885.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
46	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta	340	
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
47	"Assam Vilásini"	Sibsagar	.....
48	"Assam News"	Ditto	450	
URIYA.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
49	"Utkal Dípiká"	Cuttack	250	11th April 1885.
50	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore	200	14th ditto.
51	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Ditto	116	9th ditto.
52	"Sebaka"	Cuttack	200	15th ditto.
<i>Monthly.</i>				
53	"Taraka"	Ditto	.....
54	"Shukábandhu"	Ditto	.....
55	"Pradip"	Ditto	.....
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
56	"Kshatriya Patriká"	Fatna	400	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
57	"Chumparun Hitakari"	Bettia	.....

POLITICAL.

The *Cháru Vártá*, of the 20th April, says that friendship with the Amir has become absolutely necessary, for if the Amir is opposed to British interests, the danger will be near at hand. The Amir will not have British soldiers on the frontiers of his dominions. The Government of India will supply the Amir with money and ammunition. In the case of a war the English will occupy Kandahar. But still the writer is doubtful whether the English army will ever be able to reach Herat. He therefore asks Government to increase the internal strength of India. The treaties with the Amir are like embankments of sand. They will be of no use.

CHARU VARTA,
April 20th, 1885.

2. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 21st April, asks, what would be the consequence of the impending war with Russia? Will Russia be able to conquer India, or will the English succeed in driving Russia from Central Asia? Neither of the two contingencies will happen. There will be much loss of life and property. When the itching for war will come to an end, both sides will become anxious for peace. Such is the boasted civilization of Europe that peace will not be established until the earth is deluged with blood. If by supplying the Amir with money and ammunition Russia can be humbled, the Pindie Durbar will be regarded as successful. But the writer is not sure whether the Amir will be able to make good his promises.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
April 21st, 1885.

3. The *Sahachar*, of the 22nd April, says that war for self-defence is justifiable. The Soudanese are fighting against the English in self-defence, consequently they cannot be blamed. But the English have committed a great sin by fighting against the Soudanese who have done them no injury. Still such is the judgment of the world, that Gordon, Burnaby, Stewart, Earle and other English Generals, who trespassed into a foreign country in order to kill its people, are being praised as heroes and saints, while the Mahdi and Osman Digma, who are heroically fighting against stronger foes for the independence of their country, are being reviled as rebels and monsters. All wars are sinful. But wars like those on the freedom-loving and innocent people like the Afghans and Soudanese are heinous in the extreme. There is no difference between such wars and murder. It is strange that the Christian English are not yet desisting from such wars. The English are increasing the number of their enemies by their needless interference in other men's quarrels. The English have made the Egyptians their enemies by entering Egypt. They have made the Soudanese hostile by fighting against them for the sake of the Egyptians. Owing to the fear of Russia they have made the Afghans their enemies, and now they are going to make the Russians hostile for the sake of Afghanistan. How long will the English pursue such a suicidal policy? Is it necessary that one who possesses a giant's strength should use it like a giant? Is it not better to bear in mind that there is a God. A day of peace is better than a century of prestige. It is deeply to be regretted that the English are about to destroy peace for paltry prestige.

SAHACHAR,
April 22nd, 1885.

4. The same paper says that supposing the present Amir were to die, and supposing that Musa Jan were acknowledged as Amir by the Afghans, and that he gave Herat to Russia, what would the English do? They could not object to that course according to international law. Consequently they would have to fight with Afghanistan. The result of the war would be that Afghanistan would be annexed: So all attempts for the maintenance of a neutral independent country between the Russian and English dominions would prove vain. The writer greatly doubts whether 30,000 Russian soldiers

SAHACHAR.

will be able to march to the Indus through Afghanistan. But even if 300,000 Russian troops can reach the Indus none of them will return. The two empires will surely touch each other. The best policy for the English is to remain within the frontiers of India, and not to extend their Empire as far as Herat.

URDU GUIDE,
April 23rd, 1885.

5. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 23rd April, says that before the completion of the work of the Boundary Commission no party should have occupied Panjdeh, which is a debatable territory. The Afghans first occupied Panjdeh. The English Government winked at this.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
April 23rd, 1885.

6. The *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 23rd April, says that the Russian General is rapidly advancing towards the Afghan frontier, but the Russian Minister declares that the General is not to blame. If Russia follows a crooked policy of this sort, peace is not to be hoped. Both the parties are making vigorous preparations. Russia boasts that she can bring 2,000,000 troops into the field, but she should bear in mind that she requires a large army to keep down her own discontented subjects. If she does not understand her position, she will reap the consequences of her indiscretion.

PRAJA BANDHU,
April 24th, 1885.

7. The *Praja Bandhu*, of the 24th April, says that 60,000 troops sent to Afghanistan may be able to prevent any disturbance in that country, but what would be the fate of these men if the Afghans became friendly disposed to the Russians?

PRATIKAR,
April 24th, 1885.

8. The *Pratikar*, of the 24th April, says that Lord Dufferin is convinced that there will be no war. He knows everything and is on good terms with the Russians. The writer is not aware if there is any secret understanding between the Viceroy and the Russians, but the vigorous preparations on both sides do not augur well.

PATAKA,
April 24th, 1885.

9. The *Pataka*, of the 24th April, says that the differences between the Maharajah of Mysore and the Resident excite the apprehension that the Maharajah may suffer injury owing to that cause. It is said that there are many disorders in the State. The people are apprehensive of evil consequences. They may well apprehend evil consequences, when many princes have lost their State and been imprisoned owing to the action of these Residents. The Foreign Office is such, and it places such implicit faith in the Residents that one report from the Resident is sufficient to dethrone princes like the Maharajah of Mysore.

PATAKA.

10. The same paper says that it is strange that though the History of India proves that the English are capable of doing anything to promote their own interests, they do not hesitate to consider themselves the only upholders of morality.

PATAKA.

11. The same paper says that the English Government will be in a very dangerous situation if Russia occupies Afghanistan. If Russia can station herself on the frontiers of India, she will be able to carry on intrigues with such of the native princes as may be discontented, and may do mischief by invading India. These apprehensions will necessitate an increase of the military expenditure, and consequently of the burden upon Indians. Many persons say that the proximity of Russians will put an end to the oppressions of the wicked Anglo-Indians by exciting fear in their minds. But this advantage will be more than counterbalanced by the disadvantages that will arise from the proximity of Russia. If the English Government stations

troops in Kandahar or Herat in order to resist the progress of Russia, the Afghans will become hostile to the English and join Russians. It will be almost impossible for England to fight with the combined Afghans and Russians in Afghanistan. Consequently the English have no other alternative than to conciliate the people of Afghanistan. In order to obtain the friendship of the Afghans, Government must produce the belief in their mind that it will not interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. This attempt was perhaps made in the Rawul Pindie Durbar. But the Afghans are so distrustful of the English that the success of those attempts is uncertain.

12. The *Sanjivani*, of the 25th April, is surprised to hear that men are being impressed for service in Afghanistan, in the villages of Bombay, the Punjab, and the North-Western Provinces. This is an instance of gross oppression. The writer hopes that Government will punish the oppressors.

SANJIVANI
April 25th, 1885.

13. The *Bangabasi*, of the 25th April, says that there can be no doubt as to the fact that Panjdeh lies in the debatable territory, for Sir Peter Lumsden was distinctly told to determine whether Pandjeh is Afghan territory or not.

BANGABASI,
April 25th, 1885.

In order to come to India, Russia will have to do many things besides conquering Afghanistan. So Russia has very little chance of coming to India and of succeeding in her attempt to obtain possession of it.

Russia has another difficulty to overcome. Her financial condition is not good. She was greatly embarrassed during the Russo-Turkish war for money.

14. The *Gramvarta Prakashika*, of the 25th April, says that the people of India will be ruined in the event of a war breaking out between England and Russia. Already 10,000 maunds of provisions are being daily sent out to the army. In a short time it will be necessary to send a lakh of maunds a day. The people will be ground down with excessive taxation.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
April 25th, 1885.

15. The same paper hears that attempts are being made to send the Assistant Surgeons to the seat of war. They have asked Government, whether their pay will be increased, and also whether their families will be supported by Government in case they die in the field. The matter has been referred to the Government of India at Simla.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

16. The *Sadharani*, of the 26th April, says that the conduct of the Czar is suspicious. He has always professed to be desirous of peace. But he has sternly rejected the Duke of Edinburgh's proposal for peace. It is now clear that his profession of desire for peace was a mere pretext. A long and terrible war may probably break out some day between England and Russia.

SADHARANI,
April 26th, 1885.

17. The *Som Prakash*, of the 27th April, says that it is but natural that of the English and Russian Governments each should uphold the statements of its own representative. The Russian Government will not punish Komaroff, but the English Government insists upon his punishment. When there is such determination on both sides, it does not appear that the quarrel will be easily settled.

SOM PRAKASH,
April 27th, 1885.

18. The same paper says that whatever Russia may profess, she covets India, and has been making preparations for its invasion for a long time. What else could have led her to occupy the sterile regions of Central Asia? The writer

SOM PRAKASH.

has always thought that Russia will measure her strength with England. But he did not expect that a war would break out between the two powers so soon. The haste of the English Government for the settlement of the Afghan frontier has brought about the present crisis ; but the English are more cunning than Russia. They may probably yet somehow or other prevent the war. The writer desires that the differences between the two powers should be amicably settled.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
April 27th, 1885.

19. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 27th April, says that it does not desire that a war should break out between England and Russia, and that for this reason it wishes that the English Government should leave haughtiness and act calmly. An alliance with Turkey will not make the English stronger, but will only increase their haughtiness. Consequently such an union cannot be desirable. Russia does not covet India. But she may occupy Constantinople if possible. No power desists from occupying a foreign country when it can do so. Will England desist from occupying Turkey if she can do so? After the close of the Russo-Turkish war, England took Cyprus and Russia Batoum and Kars. Alluding to the increase of Russian strength in Batoum Hobart Pasha is trying to incite Turkey to fight with Russia. It is not wise to do so. Should Turkey be incited to fight with England, if she increased her military strength in Cyprus? England obtained no great help from Turkey on the occasion of the Crimean war. The strength of Turkey has now further diminished. Union with Turkey will not increase England's strength but her troubles.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

20. The same paper says that it has always believed that if Government yet sets up Yakub or Ayub Khan on the throne of Afghanistan, the reverence of the Afghan people for the English may increase. But the English Government would not do so. The English are keeping a sharp eye upon both Ayub Khan and Musa Jan. Some are recommending that both of them should be kept as prisoners in India. Government may easily secure the persons of Ayub Khan and Musa Jan by bribing the Shah of Persia. It will not also be difficult to bring them to India. The ill-treatment of Shere Ali, the confinement of Yakub Khan, and the banishment of Ayub Khan and Musa Jan, have made the Afghans bitterly hostile to the English. If after this further oppression is committed upon Ayub Khan and Musa Jan, this hostility of the Afghans will increase by a hundred times. The English fear that Russia may make the Afghans hostile to them by establishing influence over either Ayub Khan or Musa Jan. But the confinement of these men will make this danger more probable. In that event the Afghans will become frantic, and in order to be avenged upon the English will join the Russians of their own accord. Under these circumstances the English should not adopt that course.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

21. The same paper says that the prestige of the English Government will not be lowered if it brings the Soudan war to a close. The reverence of all right-minded persons for England will increase if she does so. The Mahdi and Osman Digma should not be crushed, but allowed to do with their country what they like. Let England defend Egypt. But she should see that she is not entangled in fresh difficulties for her sake. England should make friends anyhow she can with France, who is angry for the stopping of the publication of the *Bosphore Egyptien* by the Egyptian Government, which is now under the influence of the English.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

22. The same paper says that attempts should be made for an amicable settlement of the differences between England and Russia. The Russian

England and Russia.

Government will believe in the statements of General Komaroff, and the English Government will believe in the statements of Sir Peter Lumsden. Consequently the quarrel will not be at an end. England and Russia should both act calmly. The battle of Panjdeh is due to the faults of both the English and Russians. The Afghans would never have fought with Russians for such a trifling cause, but for the instigation of the Boundary Commission and the encouragement given by Lord Dufferin. If a war breaks out between England and Russia both countries will be placed in a dangerous situation. Because the writer is concerned with the danger of the English Government he entreats it to make peace.

23. The *Samaya*, of the 27th April, sincerely desires a peaceful settlement of the Russian difficulty, but says that if there be war it will be better if it be carried on in a foreign country. For if it is carried on in India large tracts of the country round the scene of war will be covered with ruins, and the Afghans may use the weapons given to them by the English against them.

SAMAYA,
April 27th, 1885.

The people of India, and the
volunteering movement.

24. We extract the following observations from an article in the *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 27th April, headed "Why have not the people of India been permitted to enter the Volunteer Corps?"

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
April 27th, 1885.

That sovereign must indeed be lucky whose subjects should be found willing to take up arms in defence of his dominions. A foreign sovereign again must be exceedingly lucky whose subjects should be found willing to take up arms in his cause. The people of India have become eager to take up arms for the defence of the British Indian Government—a Government which is not their own, but the rulers do not seem willing to respond to their prayer. What is the reason of this? What again could be the reason of Lord Dufferin's statement that His Excellency may grant permission to natives to enrol themselves as volunteers not now, but when the war will be over and there will be no necessity of the services of armed men. Lord Dufferin's words may lead people to think that the British Government has no faith in the loyalty of the people of India, but fears that if furnished with arms they will use them for the subversion and not for the maintenance of British rule in this country. Lord Dufferin may not have unnaturally felt some such misgivings as to the propriety of repealing the Arms Act, and giving arms to natives. He may have thought that Lord Lytton would not have disarmed them without sufficient cause, and the fact that Lord Ripon, although he was not only, their warm friend, but also thoroughly believed in their loyalty, did not yet repeal the Arms Act in a time of peace may have produced in Lord Dufferin's mind doubts regarding the expediency of repealing the measure under the existing circumstances. The unwillingness of the authorities to allow natives to become volunteers, may be due to the fear of wounding the susceptibilities of Anglo-Indians. Another reason may be the unwillingness of the authorities to accept any help from natives at this time through fear that this would oblige Government to confer some benefit upon them in return. Government evidently does not desire to incur any further obligations towards the people of this country. There may be yet another reason, namely, that Government is perhaps convinced that there will be no war with Russia, and so does not think it advisable to increase the power of natives by allowing them the use of arms. Lord Dufferin only knows the reason why he refuses permission to natives to enrol themselves as volunteers. If the permission had been given, the empire would have certainly benefited, while on the contrary, the fear that the safety of the empire would have been jeopardized by the giving of the required permission is perfectly groundless. Government will never be

able to get over the present difficulty without the aid of the people of India. If Russia should ever cause any difficulty to England, Government must admit natives into the army. The authorities may think that the people of India can never entertain a feeling of loyalty to the British Government if they are in the habit of comparing the merits and demerits of British rule with those of the Mahomedan administration, or with those of the Russian administration of Central Asia. Some such consideration may have led Lord Dufferin to refuse permission to natives to enter the volunteer corps, and to hope that after the termination of the war he may be able to reform the existing system of Indian administration, and to place arms in the hands of natives. The rulers will, however, do them a great injustice by questioning their loyalty. The Hindus are thoroughly loyal to the British Government with whose interests they know their interests to be indissolubly bound up.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
April 27th, 1885.

25. The same paper remarks that in spite of all their preparations for war, the Russians will not probably advance further for the next ten years. They are not wont to extend their empire hastily. The British Government will derive great advantage from its alliance with the Amir if it can fight with Russia, keeping him in the front. Government has all along made a great mistake, namely, it has shown disregard to those who are its own, and has sought to gain the friendship of those who are not friendly to it. The trouble and expenditure incurred in the Rawul Pindee Durbar might have been more profitably incurred in conciliating the people of India. Lord Dufferin should now increase their loyalty by conducting the work of administration in an impartial spirit. His Excellency will not perhaps in the present temper of Anglo-Indians meet with any very considerable opposition in doing it. The editor does not wish that the alliance with the Amir should come to an end. As it is, the treaty that has been concluded between him and the Indian Government is a good one, and will enable him to render it effectual assistance. Even if Russia should come to the frontiers of India with the aid of the Amir, the British Government will not be injured, but rather benefited in various ways. One benefit will be that the people of India will become more attached to British rule from witnessing the oppressive character of Russian administration. Of course, if Indians are to be depended upon, the system of administration must be reformed in some respects, and oppression upon natives put an end to. If these measures should be necessary in the interests of the empire, the rulers would not probably oppose them.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

26. Referring to the lament of the *Pioneer* that England has at last been obliged to grant the demands of Russia in regard to disputed territory on the Afghan frontier after making such vast preparations for war, the same paper remarks that the cause of this humiliation of England is not Mr. Gladstone, but Anglo-Indians. If India had now been wealthy and powerful, and the loyalty of the people of India been believed in by Englishmen, England could have crushed Russia in the twinkling of an eye. But the greed of wealth and power of Anglo-Indians has impoverished India, and it is owing to their action that Government now finds itself unable to trust natives and native princes of India, as well as the Afghans and their Amir. A war will destroy the commerce of England.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

27. The same paper remarks in reference to the threatened rupture of diplomatic relations between England and France in Egypt that France is doubtless instigated by Russia. If this should be the case, the labours of the Boundary Commission will prove abortive.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
April 27th, 1885.

28. The same paper remarks that had it not been for the anxiety felt on account of the threatened war with Russia, the question of enrolling natives as volunteers would have produced as much unpleasant agitation and difference between natives on the one hand, and Anglo-Indians and officials, like Sir Rivers Thompson, on the other, as was done by the Jurisdiction Bill. If natives are not given the privilege of enlisting themselves as volunteers, their feeling of loyalty will not unnaturally diminish.

29. The *Surabhi*, of the 28th April, says that when Russia is coming to invade India, the English Government and the Indian people should do their duties to each other. The Indians have done their duty by shewing their loyalty. But the English Government has not done its duty, which consists in conciliating Indians and conferring rights upon them. The reverence of Indians for the British Government will considerably diminish if it does not perform this duty. Government should know that because Indians have obtained some benefits from it and expect more they are so much attached to it.

SURABHI,
April 28th, 1885.

30. The same paper says that spies are kept in the guise of Residents in the courts of the native princes. The Anglo-Indian papers also try to prove the native princes guilty of disloyalty. If Russia concludes from all this that the Indian princes and people are disaffected, who is to be held responsible for the mischief? Some English papers proclaimed the disloyalty of the Indian princes and India. But they are now surprised at the loyalty shewn by the Indian princes and people. How long will Government distrust Indians without any cause and exclude them from the army?

SURABHI.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

31. The *Sansodhini*, of the 19th April, is sorry to hear of the transfer of Baboo Ashutosh Gupta, the Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Chittagong, from Chittagong to Burdwan.

SANSODHINI,
April 19th, 1885.

32. The same paper is glad to learn that Mr. Ananda Ram Barua, the Magistrate of Noakholly, is trying to open a steamer communication between Bhabanigunge, which is 17 miles from Noakholly to Chandpore, where it will join, the steamer line from Goalunda to Naraingunge. The steamer is to be purchased by Government, and the cost paid gradually from the Road Cess fund. The writer thanks Mr. Barua for his many good acts.

SANSODHINI.

33. The same paper advocates the necessity of registering rights anterior to the permanent settlement. These rights have been carefully protected both by the present Tenancy Act and Act XI of 1859. But in cases of dispute it becomes very difficult to prove these rights. When an estate is sold for arrears of revenue, the auction-purchaser tries his best to disprove the existence of these rights. Many cannot prove them owing to the fact that papers have been destroyed by length of time. The rights of these men will be protected by their registration.

SANSODHINI.

34. The same paper thinks that medals should be awarded to medical officers sent to epidemic districts, and arrangement should be made for the maintenance of the families of those medical officers who might die from the effects of epidemic diseases contracted in the course of their service. Those who go to relieve the sufferers in the epidemic districts bravely risk their lives like generals in war.

SANSODHINI

PARIDARSHAK,
April 19th, 1885.

35. The *Paridarshak*, of the 19th April, notices that a peon of the Moulvie Bazar Court was sent to arrest a runaway coolie. The agent of Mr. Pickard, the manager of the tea garden, sent a letter through the peon to him. The peon delivered the letter in time, but the manager asked him to take it to the office. The peon who had not taken his meal said that he would do so after meal. This enraged the manager so much that he gave a blow to the peon and pushed him out of the garden. The peon lodged a complaint against him in the court of Mr. Greenshields, the Sub-Divisional Officer of Moulvie Bazar. Mr. Greenshields dismissed the case without issuing summons against the accused, and fined the peon for not delivering the letter immediately as directed.

PARIDARSHAK.

36. The same paper notices another case in which a prisoner died on his way from Sylhet to Haila Kandhi in consequence of an order rashly passed by Baboo Rajmohan De, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Sylhet, to take him to Haila Kandhi while he was ill without consulting either the Civil Surgeon or the jailor. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Haila Kandhi has instituted an enquiry as to who is responsible for the poor man's death. The writer thinks that Baboo Rajmohan is clearly responsible for it, and asks the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet to make a sifting enquiry.

PARIDARSHAK.

37. The same paper is glad to find that the Anglo-Indian papers have at last come to learn that natives are loyal and have changed their tone. The natives and Anglo-Indians. Anglo-Indians have also come to learn that the loyalty of the natives is not exactly lip loyalty. Russia has done a great service both to the natives and the Anglo-Indians by making the latter appreciate the former. If Government does not still trust natives it will ever be known to the world as the most suspicious Government. The writer thinks that if the Government had spent one hundredth part of the money spent for purchasing the friendship of the Amir in conciliating the natives, Russia could not have come to this side of Peshawur even with the Amir at her elbow.

PURVA DARPAN,
April 20th, 1885.

38. The *Purva Darpan*, of the 20th April, says that the Self-Government Bill has been passed into law. The people have been granted the privilege of self-government indeed, but all real power has been reserved for Government.

PURVA DARPAN.

39. The same paper is sorry that Mr. Caspersz, the Joint-Magistrate of Chittagong, is going away on leave. He was liked by all for his courteousness, and for his ability as a judicial officer.

CHARU VARTA,
April 20th, 1885.

40. The *Charu Varta*, of the 20th April, says that many educated and wealthy natives have applied for enrolment as volunteers. Will not Government concede their just demands? The low Christians can become volunteers, but Hindu Rajas and Maharajas cannot. This is a matter of great regret. Government professes to govern the people without making any distinction as to caste, colour, and creed. But the writer does not understand why the army has been closed against Bengalis.

CHARU VARTA.

41. The same paper is glad to notice the outburst of loyalty among the princes and people of India. This outburst at a time of danger is real and not factitious.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
April 21st, 1885.

42. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 21st April, asks the Burdwan Road Cess Committee to encourage the projectors of the railway extension from The Selimabad Railway.

Tarakeswara to Selimabad. The writer thinks if that the projected Selimabad Railway is joined with the East Indian Railway at Memari, it will increase the import of coal, coke, ghee, wheat, mustard seed and other commodities into Tarakeswar from the North-Western Provinces, and will enable the people of Tarakeswara, Haripal and neighbouring places to proceed to the North-Western Provinces direct.

43. The same paper infers from an article in the *Pioneer* that the editor of that paper means to say that the natives have not yet gone through trial of their loyalty. The writer asks if this is not the time for such a trial when will such a time come?

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
April 21st, 1885.

Loyalty of the natives.

44. The same paper in noticing the memorial submitted by 400 native gentlemen, praying for the privilege of enrolment as volunteers, expresses a hope that the Government will grant their prayer.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

Volunteering movement.

45. A correspondent writing to the same paper draws the attention of the Deputy Magistrate of Cutwa to the cases of highway robbery committed on the road leading from Ketugram to Cutwa and on the road leading from Gangatikuri to Nalipur.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

Highway robbery.

46. The *Sahachar*, of the 22nd April, says that the law does not stand in the way of the enrolment of natives as volunteers. Even Anglo-Indians have supported the prayer made by natives for enrolment as volunteers. Why should then the officials refuse natives admission into the volunteer corps? The editor entreats Lord Dufferin to grant this just prayer of natives.

SAHACHAR,
April 22nd, 1885.

Natives as volunteers.

47. The same paper says that the case instituted in the High Court by Ali Serang and others against Mr. Beadon for keeping them in jail beyond the term of their imprisonment has been dismissed, because each complainant had not instituted a case separately. The writer desires that the complainants should institute suits against Mr. Beadon separately.

SAHACHAR.

Mr. Beadon.

48. The *Dainik* (a new Bengali daily) of the 23rd April, says that for the last few years the Central Text-Book Committee has not been able to do anything. Recently Government has appointed a few more members to the Committee: Of these two or three are Europeans, who are perfectly innocent of Bengali. Of the 16 members of the Committee 13 are either Government officers or pensioners.

DAINIK,
April 23rd, 1885.

The Central Text-Book Committee.

49. The *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 23rd April, says that when English doctors have objected to the system of compulsory vaccination, Indian parents should not be compelled by law to vaccinate their children.

BHARAT MITRA,
April 23rd, 1885.

Compulsory vaccination.

50. The *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 23rd April, is glad to notice that Baboo Dwarkanath Ghosh has, commenced the re-excavation of tanks, repairs of roads, and cutting down of jungle within the Tagore estates. It is also glad to notice that Baboo Govindalal Rao, zemindar of Tazhat, is spending money in works of public utility.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
April 23rd, 1885.

Acts of public utility.

51. A correspondent writing to the same paper says that if Government were not anxious for war it would be possible to impress upon the authorities the fact of the present terrible scarcity of both food and water in the country. Every morning the writer hears of some sad news or other. One day he hears that one has giving away one's daughter for three rupees, another day he hears for two that rupees a boy has been placed in the hands of another for ten years

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH.

The scarcity of food and water.

by his father. People have grown lean. The groans of the bedridden fill the skies. Poor boys and girls are crying for food and are making their parents weep. These things forebode evil.

PRAJABANDHU,
April 24th, 1885.

52. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 24th April, disapproves of the action of Government in granting the privilege of enrolment as volunteers to the Eurasians on

the ground that inspired by race-hatred they will oppress the natives, and when England will be engaged in war with Russia there will remain no authority in India to check them.

PRAJABANDHU.

53. The same paper says that whatever be the case in Madras, in Bengal the Eurasians are not at discount.

Employment of Eurasians.

There are many Eurasian Deputy Magistrates. Clerkships are almost monopolized by the Eurasians. A large number of Eurasians is employed in the Police and in the Preventive Service, and still the Eurasians cry for employment. Compared with the native population, the Eurasians are like a drop in the ocean, but they hold a much larger proportion of appointments in the country. They cannot of course obtain appointments that are given according to the results of competitive examination. When appointments are given on recommendations, the Eurasians are often more successful than natives. Appointments in the Bengal Secretariat, the Board of Revenue and the Custom House to the value of Rs 20 to Rs. 600 are given according to the whims of the officers. The Lieutenant-Governor does not take notice of these things. The Government of Bengal is the patron of Eurasians, and so it keeps an undue amount of patronage in its own hands.

PRAJABANDHU.

54. The same paper rebuts the charge brought against Inspectors of Schools by the *Sádháraní* newspaper of compelling youths of tender years to read a

Vernacular text-books.

variety of subjects, by saying that it is Government and not the Inspectors who are to blame for this. Almost all the good books available find a place in the list prepared by the Central Text-Book Committee. If books like Dr. Hunter's History of India are not available in Bengal, the blame certainly does not rest with the Inspectors.

PATAKA,
April 24th, 1885.

55. The *Patáka*, of the 24th April, says that in some places of the

Men forcibly sent to serve as carriers.

North-Western Provinces, men in the service of Government are forcibly sending almost every person belonging to the lower classes whom they come across as carriers and camp attendants. Owing to such oppression on the part of the Magistrate of Banda, poor people have hid themselves in forests and on hills. The writer is sure that Government cannot desire such oppression, and recommends that the Magistrate and the police should be soon forbidden to commit such oppression.

PATAKA.

56. The same paper complains that though the distress in the province is so great, Government is still indifferent. But Government should not be blamed.

Distress in the province.

The local authorities who are entrusted with the administration of these famine-afflicted places do not yet see any signs of distress. Mr. Beames does not yet see any signs of famine. Mr. Beames does not perhaps consider that famine in which men do not die like flies as on the occasion of the Orissa famine.

PATAKA.

57. The same paper says that by the skilful use of language, Lord

Lord Dufferin and enrolment of natives as volunteers.

Dufferin has awakened hope of enrolment as volunteers in the minds of natives without promising anything. He has only said that Government may enrol natives as volunteers if it thinks it necessary to do so. But Indians needed no ghost to tell them that. According to Act XX of 1869, the Viceroy can enrol any one he pleases as a volunteer. When under these circumstances, Lord Dufferin has raised objections to the enrolment of natives as volunteers the

fact shows that he distrusts natives. So long as this distrust is not removed from the hearts of the officials, natives will not be enrolled as volunteers.

PATAKA,
April 24th, 1885.

58. The same paper says that the report of the Excise Commission shows that drunkenness has increased in the province owing to the outstills. Government and drunkenness.

should try to diminish the evil and it can do so if it sincerely makes efforts for that purpose. The writer is against the manufacture of liquor, not only in India, but in every part of the world, except for medicinal purposes.

PRATIKAR,
April 24th, 1885.

59. The *Pratikár*, of the 24th April, says that the Local Government has ordered that a vigorous watch should be kept on the condition of the people in Beerbhoom.

The Government of Bengal was under the impression that there would be no famine in Beerbhoom. But private efforts have very nearly failed to relieve distress by distributing rice and opening annachattras. Had people waited till Government afforded relief, people would have by this time died in numbers. Government orders to keep a watch for the months of April and May. But what would become of these famine-stricken men in June and July? How are they to live till the autumn harvest is gathered in August? Rains are not plentiful, the cultivators are starving. By whom is the work of cultivation to be carried on?

60. The same paper says that the Self-Government Bill has been passed indeed, but the Government has done its best to keep all power in its own hands.

PRATIKAR.

61. The same paper is pained to hear that people are leaving their homes for fear of being impressed as carriers for the war. This looks like anarchy.

PRATIKAR.

The writer thinks that instead of forcing men in this way, it is better to employ those who are willing to go of their own accord.

62. The same paper, in noticing the promotion of Mr. Taylor, the degraded Magistrate, again to the first grade, says that Mr. Taylor has got a good lesson, and hopes that he will no more act in accordance with his whims as he did at Kishnagore.

PRATIKAR.

63. The same paper says that it is the policy of Government to weaken India so that the natives may not create any disturbance. It wants to rule India, and to attain its objects without anybody making any protest. With this object in view it has not only disarmed the people, but is anxious to see that they do not get their meals. Can it not put a stop to the recurrence of famines? It can, but it has taken away all the lucrative occupations from the hands of natives, and is trying its best to keep them off from these. No good can come of this Government. While people in several districts are dying for want of food, the Viceroy has ordered the laying out of a play-ground at an enormous expense.

PRATIKAR.

The natives are agitating for enrolment as volunteers, but Government will not grant the wishes of the agitators. To ask for anything from the British Government is to cry in the wilderness.

64. The same paper is alarmed to hear that the wicked Nader Ali, the Sub-Inspector of Police, Kali-
range, has been reinstated. The writer thinks this to be unjust in the extreme.

PRATIKAR.

65. A correspondent writing to the same paper complains of the ravages committed by wild boars in several villages in pergunah Bhurshut of the Ilahy district. The cultivators try indeed to keep them off by sounding conches, and so on, but the boars seem to know that they have no arms. The writer asks the Magistrate of the district to put a stop to these ravages.

PRATIKAR.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
April 25th, 1885.

66. The *Grámvártá Prakáshiká*, of the 25th April, is sorry that Government has not as yet made any arrangement for the relief of distress in Ramporehat.

The writer is credibly informed that Haran and Kamini, two women of Rudranagar, in Nalhati, have died of starvation.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

67. A correspondent writing to the same paper under the *nom de plume* of a cultivator says that the scarcity of water is greatly felt in the mofussil. In

quarters inhabited by respectable classes, water is necessary only for the purposes of drinking and cooking. But the cultivators who require a large quantity of water in a day for themselves and their cattle are in great distress for want of it. The writer refers to an adage—Subjects become happy when the king is strong. But in this sinful era of Kali, the subjects are never happy. The writer does not understand whether he is living under a Sovereign at all.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

68. A correspondent writing to the same paper says that the people of Bhabanipore, Pubna, are very poor. They applied to Government for the excavation of a tank in their village. Though the

Scarcity of water at Bhabanipore,
Pubna.

overseer reported that there was no scarcity of water, the District Engineer has earned the gratitude of the villagers by declaring that a tank should be excavated. The writer could not help shedding tears at the sight of the sufferings of the people from want of water.

SANJIVANI,
April 25th, 1885.

69. The *Sanjivani*, of the 25th April, in noticing the assault committed on Mr. Locke, the Principal of the Art School, by one Lucas, expresses its surprise that no punishment has been dealt

Assault on Mr. Locke, Principal of the
Art School.

out to him. These offences are not considered punishable where the offender has European blood running in his veins.

SANJIVANI.

70. The same paper is glad to find that Baboo Nim Chand Datta, the Traffic Superintendent of the Nalhati State Railway, and Baboo Advaita Charan Mitra, Station Master, Nalhati, are doing

Baboo Nim Chand Datta and Advaita
Charan Mitra.

their best to help the Sádharan Brahmo Sámáj by collecting money and rice for the purpose of relieving distress.

SANJIVANI.

71. The same paper asks the guardians of students to set up an agitation to have the time for holding examinations changed. Though the examinations are held in the morning when it is compara-

The change in the time for holding
examinations.

tively cool, still many boys get fits.

SANJIVANI.

72. The same paper says that up to this time the relief works in Budbud and Ausgram have been superintended by a Deputy Collector. But from this time

The superintendence of relief works.

they will be placed under the supervision of a clerk of the Collectorate office. The writer does not approve of this step. A clerk should not be placed in charge of a work which can be conducted properly only by a Magistrate. The severity of the famine will continue unabated from Baisakh to Aswin, and unless able, honest, and kind-hearted men are entrusted with relief works, both the Government and the sufferers will become losers.

SANJIVANI.

73. The same paper says that people are dying for want of food.

Famine in the Burdwan Division.

There are annachhatras in Burdwan. Arrangements have been made for the distribution of rice in Bankoora. But in Beerbhoom rice is distributed only in two places, viz. Nalhati and Paikpara. The writer cannot rely on the statement made by Mr. Beames. Mr. A. M. Bose, Pandit Ramkumar Vidyaratna, and the Assistant Secretary to the Indian Association have with their own eyes seen the sufferings of the people.

74. The same paper is glad to notice that Sir Rivers Thompson has ordered a free distribution of rice in the villages of Navusan, Nandaram, Púr, Nahirár Baudh, Sonamukhi, Pakhanna, and Narainpore.

The laudable act of Sir Rivers Thompson.

The writer does not find words to express his gratitude to Government.

75. The same paper says that the attitude of the manager towards the Nasipore ward is not all that can be desired.

The Nasipore Ward.

The writer cannot vouch as to the truth of the charges brought against Baboo Vimalánanda Mukerji, the manager. It is said that in order to secure the continuance of his office for a longer time he has lowered the age of the ward by one year, and that he favours his own creatures and appoints his own relatives in preference to abler men. As to the first charge the writer does not think the present manager to be the principal offender. He is also said to have instigated the aunt of the ward to claim a separate enjoyment of her husband's property. The writer hears that Baboo Vimalanda's nephew, Baboo Durgagati Banerji, is the personal assistant to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, and thinks that, under such circumstances, Baboo Vimalanda should be transferred from the division.

SANJIVANI,
April 25th, 1885

SANJIVANI,

76. The same paper says that the oppressions practised by Mr. Archibald Hills, the zemindar and indigo-planter of Pátkábári, are increasing in severity

Indigo oppressions.

day by day. Pareshnathpore and other villages under the jurisdiction of the Naoda thana of the Moorshedabad district have been ruined by him. The writer cannot help bringing to the notice of the public the cruel oppressions practised by him at Shyamnagar in the sub-division of Meherpore. There is a barren field at Shyamnagar, named Sontikri, which always lies waste. Mr. Hills and his officers hit upon the plan of leasing the field out to *goalas*. He caused the *goalas* in the neighbourhood to be brought to his *kuthi*, and asked them to take the lease of the field. On their refusal they were beaten with the stirrup strap, and thereby compelled to accept the terms imposed by Mr. Hills. The condition of the *goalas* was sufficiently wretched last year, but it has grown more wretched this year. They were not able to pay their dues so forcibly imposed on them, and they were therefore compelled to come to the *kuthi*, and imprisoned in a godown. When released they came to their houses and fled away with their cattle. The officers of Mr. Hills are forcibly carrying away the moveables belonging to the fugitives, and committing oppressions on their families.

SANJIVANI.

77. The same paper says that the condition of the people in Manushmare is pitiable. The labourers have left the village in quest of work. The cultivators

Famine in Bankura.

are earning their livelihood by plying carts. No one has any stock of food-grains. The people of Simla are in great want. They have grown lean and thin for want of food. Such wretchedness is not to be met with in any other village. A few families in Palasdanga—a prosperous village—are in distress. The village is situated to the south of the *Subhankari Danda*. Many people were getting their bread by working in the *Danda*. But owing to mismanagement the work of re-excavation is at present being put a stop to.

Many people in Alumpur are in distress. The zemindars are pressing hard for their rents. Unless some special arrangement is made for the collection of rents the raiyats will be ruined. The zemindars say that with the sunset law hanging over their heads they cannot mitigate the severity of their collections.

The people of Dipara and Rajamate are in great distress.

78. The *Bangabási*, of the 25th April, notices Mr. Beames' report to Government that the famine has not as yet assumed such proportions as to render relief

Mr. Beames' Report on the Famine.

SANJIVANI.

BANGABASI,
April 25th, 1885.

works absolutely necessary. In Mr. Beames' opinion the distress can be removed by giving tuccavi grants to well-to-do men. Mr. Beames is a high officer and a favourite with Sir Rivers Thompson. Anything that he says may sound well. But the question is how does Mr. Beames come to know that there is no famine in Beerbhoom. He never went to the spot, nor does he place any reliance on those who have made enquiry there. He censured the Magistrate last October for reporting that the harvest would yield only a two-anna crop. The writer emphatically asserts that the famine has assumed gigantic proportions. People have been reduced to skeletons and many have died for want of food.

BANGABASI
April 25th, 1885.

79. Baboo Benemadhub Rai, writing to the same paper, says that one Tanubir has died for want of food at Junsara in the Sonamukhi thanna of the Bankura district, and that there are several men in that village who are on the point of death. Unless Government takes speedy steps for relieving distress, the majority of men in the villages of Rajdah Bense, Dhamgimla, &c., will fall victims to untimely death.

Another correspondent writing from Danrka says that since the departure of Baboo Krishna Chundra Banerjee, Shekh Romjan, Shekh Rahaman, and the daughter of Shekh Naim, have died for want of food. And there are many who are on the point of death. The writer says that if a list of the names of the starving people be given it will fill the whole of the *Bangabasi*.

SAMACHAR CHAN-
DRIKA,
April 25th, 1885.

80. The *Samachar Chandrika*, of the 25th April, does not think that the zemindars have lost much by the new Tenancy Act. It was proposed to grant some new rights to raiyats but that has not been done. There is nothing in the Act which goes to show that any rights which the raiyat possessed has been taken away.

SADHARANI,
April 26th, 1885.

81. The *Sadharani*, of the 26th April, says that after the remarks made by the Viceroy at Lahore upon the enrolment of natives as volunteers one is not inclined to entertain any hope. He has said that if circumstances should require it natives will be enrolled as volunteers. It is evident from this that the Viceroy does not think that there is any necessity at present for enrolling natives as volunteers, as the differences with Russia are going to be amicably settled. This time the circumstances were very favourable for the enrolment of natives as volunteers. Almost all English newspapers supported the prayer of natives for enrolment as volunteers. Even the *Pioneer* and the *Civil and Military Gazette*, which are so hostile to natives, did so. Another contemporary again has heard from a reliable source that Sir Rivers Thompson has resolved to enrol natives as volunteers.

SADHARANI

82. The same paper says that every patriot should see that the agitation for the repeal of the Arms Act does not die out. So long as that Act is not repealed, natives will not believe that Government trust them. The writer is of opinion that the agitation for the repeal of the Arms Act should precede the agitation for enrolment as volunteers. Government has understood that the country is being injured by the Arms Act. For this reason the Act is not rigorously enforced. Still it has become difficult for people to save their cattle from the attacks of wild beasts.

SADHARANI

83. The same paper says that in order to facilitate the sojourn of the English professors in the hills, arrangements have been made for the holding of the Entrance and other examinations in April. The writer recommends that the examinations should be held in the beginning of March when it is not yet too hot. The papers in the Entrance Examination were not on

the whole bad. But the paper on geography was rather of a novel kind. It is said that the question papers set by two head-masters of zillah schools who were examiners were tampered with. Many apprehend that head-masters of zillah schools will no longer be appointed examiners after this. But the writer has no such apprehension. The papers set by English examiners have often been tampered with. But for that reason Englishmen have not ceased to be appointed examiners.

84. The same paper says that upon seeing the loyalty of Indians and the awakening of national life in India, the Anglo-Indians are now praising the loyalty of natives. Those who accused Holkar and the Maharajah of Kashmir of disloyalty a few days ago are now praising them as true friends of the British Government. What is the cause of this change of feeling in Anglo-Indians? Have they changed their attitude because they fear that the dissatisfaction of Indians at this time of danger may lead to greater danger? or have they changed it from a sincere appreciation of the loyalty of natives? Whatever this change of feeling may proceed from, it is undoubtedly good for natives.

SADHARANI.
April 26th, 1885.

85. The same paper says that cholera has been making ravages for the last two months in the village Khishma in the Ranaghat sub-division. There is great scarcity of water in that village. There is only one tank in the village. When nets are thrown into it for catching fish, the water becomes muddled, so that the sufferings of the people know no bounds.

SADHARANI.

86. The same paper says that the Lieutenant-Governor told a deputation consisting of some respectable gentlemen of Burrisal which waited upon him to request him to extend the system of self-government into Burrisal, that he withheld the right of self-government from the people of Burrisal at the recommendation of the District Magistrate, Baboo Romesh Chunder Dutt. But it is now stated that Baboo Romesh Chunder has said nothing about the unfitness of the people of Burrisal for the right of self-government. The writer desires that the Lieutenant-Governor may be proved not to have stated a falsehood.

SADHARANI.

87. The same paper says that, when the hill tribes molested the people of Chittagong by inroads at the time of the Indian Mutiny, respectable Bengali gentlemen applied for permission to enlist as volunteers. This permission was readily given. It is the Bengali Baboos who really saved Chittagong from the inroads of the wild tribes at that time of danger. Will not natives obtain under the direct rule of the Queen the right which they obtained during the rule of the East India Company?

SADHARANI.

88. A correspondent of the same paper says that the Sub-Registrar of Bagirhat in Khoolna has become very unpopular owing to his dilatory proceedings.

SADHARANI.

89. Another correspondent of the same paper writing from Barrackpore, requests Government to remove the *chandu* shop from the inside of the village, on the ground that notorious characters resort to it, and that stolen goods are sold therein. The correspondent also complains that water is now given from a dirty tank to the students of the Barrackpore Government school to drink instead of the river-water.

SADHARANI.

90. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 26th April, says that the probability of peace or war is alternately filling the public minds with hope and fear. The writer is for peace, but some farsighted Englishmen say that Russia is only taking time by professing to be anxious for peace.

DACCA PRAKASH,
April 26th, 1885.

Dacca Prakash,
April 26th, 1885.

91. The same paper says that Lord Dufferin has shown his magnanimity by appreciating the good qualities of the Sikhs. The writer hopes that His Lordship will appreciate the good qualities of other races too.

Lord Dufferin and the Sinha Sabha.

92. The same paper, in noticing the reply of Lord Dufferin to the address presented to him by the Lahore Indian Association, admires its cautious tone and the desire of keeping up the prestige of the British name which it displays. The writer does not understand why, when the native Christians have been allowed the privilege of enrolment, the Hindus and Mahomedans should be excluded from it. Is there any reason to doubt the genuine feeling of loyalty of the natives? In the conclusion of his speech, Lord Dufferin says that the armies of native princes will be utilized in the time of need. The writer infers from the tone of the speech that His Lordship will try to repeal the Arms Act, and to grant natives the privilege of enrolment as volunteers if the people insist upon having these privileges.

Volunteering movement.

Dacca Prakash.

93. The same paper is glad to notice that a change has come over the spirit of the native-haters. The change has been brought about by the outburst of the feeling of loyalty all over India. It is a matter of great rejoicing to find the *Civil and Military Gazette* predicting the permanence of the British Empire in India owing to the growth of national feeling among the people. The imprisonment of Baboo Surendra Nath Banerjee brought this feeling into existence, and it received its developement at the time of Lord Ripon's departure. It is now being regarded as a great source of strength to the empire. If under the influence of evil advisers there is no estrangement of feeling caused between the conquerors and the conquered, none will venture to face the British Lion. Those that want to cause such an estrangement of feelings are the enemies of Government. The number of such men is happily on the decrease.

The change of tone of the *Civil and Military Gazette*.

Navavibhakar,
April 27th, 1885.

94. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 27th April, says that educated Indians are eager for enrolment as volunteers on all sides. The speech of the Viceroy at Lahore has not removed hopes of enrolment as volunteers from the hearts of natives. Will it be well for the English Government, if Indians do not assist it in the defence of India? Those who are trying to place obstacles in the way of the enrolment of natives as volunteers are the greatest enemies of the British Government. The *Pioneer* and the *Indian Daily News* are acting in such hostile spirit. Had the Baboos of Calcutta alone been eager for enrolment as volunteers, the writer could have allowed the *Indian Daily News* to say what it pleased. But the Sikhs, the Mahrattas and the Madrasis are eager to enlist themselves as volunteers. It is not wise to displease the warlike races of India at this time. Government can never say like the *Indian Daily News* that Indians have not the right of defending India, and that Englishmen alone have that power. The English Government is obliged to avail itself of the services of native soldiers. Will the enrolment of natives as volunteers alone prove dangerous?

Natives as volunteers.

Navavibhakar.

95. The same paper says that, though the new Rent Act will injure the ryots more than the zemindars, in the interests of the country, the writer recommends that no more agitation should be made upon the subject. Many more injurious Acts than that have been passed. But no one made any agitation on those occasions. The zemindars should understand that there is a great difference between an interested and a disinterested agitation. The writer says so, because he is a well-wisher of the zemindars.

The zemindars, and agitation about the Tenancy Act.

96. A correspondent of the *Som Prakāsh*, of the 27th April, referring to the complaint made by a correspondent in the previous issue of the paper that carriages in the Sealdah station are not opened at once, but one after another, says that the conduct of the passengers themselves has necessitated that arrangement. Before this when five or six passengers had got into a carriage they would not allow others to get into it.

SOM PRAKASH,
April 27th, 1885.

97. The same paper says that the officials try to charm men with rose-coloured reports about the prosperity of the people after making very superficial enquiries.

SOM PRAKASH.

The officials and the distress in the Province.

The officials close their eyes when they see the distress of the people. When the wretched condition of the people is pointed out to them, they have not the candour to acknowledge this. The history of the distress in Beerbhoom perfectly illustrates this truth. When the representative of the Indian Association first brought the distress to the notice of the authorities, they almost denied its existence. When a great agitation was made upon the subject, the officials were compelled to admit that there might be some distress, but relief on a small scale would be sufficient to alleviate it. When the Lieutenant-Governor visited Beerbhoom, the place assumed a gay appearance, which led him to conclude that the distress there was not great. The people for some time believed the official reports, but when the cry of distress came again from Beerbhoom, generous men stepped forward to relieve the distress of the people. They witnessed the distress of the people. Some of them published accounts of the distress in newspapers. This led to a fresh agitation upon the subject. Upon this Mr. Beames reported to Government that the distress was not great, and that loans under the new Act to the distressed, and the charity of the public would be sufficient to alleviate the distress. Mr. Beames also informed the Government that orders would be given to the Collector to make a free distribution of food or money in the villages mentioned in the Canoongoe's reports as villages which required help. Mr. Beames characterized the accounts published about the distress as overcoloured. But in reality there is no difference between Mr. Beames' report and the accounts of the distress published by private gentlemen. Mr. Beames says that there is no necessity for opening relief works, and that giving of loans will be sufficient. The writer does not think that anybody will differ from Mr. Beames on this point. The distress has not been caused by want of grains, but by want of money. When there is no difference between Mr. Beames' report and the accounts published by private gentlemen about the distress, he should not have characterized the latter accounts as overcoloured.

SOM PRAKASH.

98. The same paper commends the resolution of the Cawnpore Hitabardhini Sabha not to use foreign articles. If they can act according to this resolution, the people of other places of India will follow their good example, and the country will be benefited.

Natives and English goods.

99. The same paper complains that the letter-box in the Changripotta station, on the Diamond Harbour Branch line of the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway, is not according to rule regularly opened when the mail train stops at the station. The writer entreats the authorities of the travelling post-office to make good arrangements for opening the letter-box.

SOM PRAKASH.

The opening of the letter-box in the Changripotta station.

100. The same paper says that Government has now understood that it has become indispensable to increase the salaries of the amlah. The condition of the amlah of the criminal courts and collectorates is far better than that of the

SOM PRAKASH.

The amlah.

amlah of the civil courts. The amlah of the criminal courts and collectorates in some places obtain houses free of rent to live in. Their salaries also are far higher than those of the amlah of the civil court, though the work of the latter is more responsible than that of the former. The condition of the amlah of the criminal courts and collectorates is far better than that of the civil courts. From this Government may conclude that there is no necessity for increasing the salaries of any class of amlah. For this reason the writer recommends that Government should first make enquiries about the condition of the civil court amlah.

SOM PRAKASH,
April 27th, 1885.

101. A correspondent of the same paper says that, encouraged by the Defence Association, the planters have again begun to oppress the people.

Some planters of Magurah and the zemindars of Khulna.

The planters of the factories at Lohajang, Madbupuri and Hazrapore in Magura, Jessore, have very much injured the cultivators by drawing away water from the *hawar* of Kasinathpore. They have also put the public to great inconvenience by damming the water at Dhopaghat. The correspondent also says that the Magistrate of Khulna has made the zemindars very uneasy by issuing a circular to the effect that no local zemindar will be able to use the title of Rajah, unless he can show a sanad and is fit by education and character for that dignity. The correspondent says that no zemindar family of Jessore or Khulna really obtained the title of Rajah either from the Mussulman or the British Government.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
April 27th, 1885.

102. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 27th April, contains a letter from a correspondent, who complains that the present District Superintendent of Police, Purneah, has begun to greatly oppress the

The District Superintendent of Police, Purneah.

members of the local police force. Within a few days he has dismissed two, suspended one, and got imprisoned three men of the force. A few others also have been suspended. Since his arrival into this district no less than a hundred constables have through fear of oppression resigned their posts. The cause of his highhandedness is said to be his displeasure with the local police for the assistance they had rendered to Laluram Panday.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

103. The same paper refers to the case of Mr. C. B. Clarke, the Inspector of Schools, Assam, who is said to have recently assaulted a respectable native pleader of Sibsagar. It may be that Mr. Clarke lost his temper, because the pleader had spoilt some of his valuable papers, or that the apprehension of a war with Russia had turned his head.

Mr. Clarke.

104. The *Samaya*, of the 27th April, asks, what objection can there be to admit Bengalis into the army when the Eurasians have already been admitted into it?

Admission of Bengalis into the army.

105. The same paper is glad to notice that on the recommendation of Mr. Beames, the Government of Bengal has sanctioned the appointment of Mr. Miller and Lala Banvehari Kapur as managers of

The management of the Burdwan Raj.

the Burdwan Raj. These gentlemen are old and experienced officers of the Raj. The Raj is likely to prosper more under their management than under that of any other officers.

SAMAYA.

106. The same paper hopes that the guardians of students will apply to Government to have the time for holding the University examinations changed from

The University examinations.

April to February, for many candidates have fallen ill by keeping at up night in this hot season.

SAMAYA,
April 27th, 1885.

107. A correspondent writing to the same paper says that three persons have died for want of food at Naisargram, which is six miles from Ramporehat.

Famine in Ramporehat.

108. A correspondent writing to the same paper applauds the efforts made by Government to save lives in Bud Bud, and says that these efforts have become to a great extent successful. But he says that the relief authorities often grant relief to the mothers leaving their children unrelieved. At the annachhatras people are fed at the rate of four pies each. But four pies can procure only bad rice and one bad curry sufficient for one man. Those that are considered capable of doing work are employed in digging earth at the rate of six pice per day. This is a favourable rate given only to those who have many children, or who have ingratiated themselves into the favour of the authorities. But six pice is not quite enough for the maintenance of a family for a day. The able-bodied are given earthwork at the rate of two annas per 100 cubic feet. Some time ago the rate was ten pice. The writer thinks the new rate to be very low, especially when the fact that earth has grown hard by this time is taken into consideration.

Famine in Burdwan.

The amalgamation of the Calcutta and Suburban Municipalities.

109. The *Samvād I rabhākar*, of the 27th April, is opposed to the amalgamation of the Calcutta and Suburban Municipalities. The writer says that if the Government is desirous of doing good to the Suburban Municipality, it should compel the Commissioners of that municipality to improve its condition, but should not make the rate-payers of Calcutta pay for the improvement of the suburbs. The Commissioners of Calcutta have not yet been able fully to discharge their own duties. There is much yet to do in Calcutta itself. The Commissioners should not be at this stage burdened with the task of improving another municipality.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
April 27th, 1885.

A separate Volunteer Corps for natives.

110. The *Surabhi*, of the 28th April, says that Major Branson, of the Madras Volunteer Corps, is deserving of the thanks of natives. Upon the refusal of Government to admit natives into the English volunteer corps, he has proposed that a separate volunteer corps should be formed for natives. From the opinion already expressed by Lord Dufferin, it does not appear that this proposal will be accepted.

SURABHI,
April 28th, 1885.

India and the lunatic asylum in Eling.

111. The same paper says that Indians have every right to ask Government why India is made to bear the expenses of the Eling Lunatic Asylum in England.

SURABHI.

Want of a representative assembly in India.

112. The same paper says that the civilized English Government has not done that in India, which Theebaw, who is called barbarous by the English, has done for his dominion. The Burmese king has formed a representative assembly, to which representatives will be sent from every district. But nothing of the sort has been done in India.

SURABHI.

The income tax.

113. The same paper reassures those who apprehend that an income tax will be imposed if a war breaks out by saying that Government has declared that that tax will not be imposed this year, even if there is a war. The editor desires that Government should try to prevent for good the imposition of that tax.

SURABHI.

The staying of the Governors on the spot at this time.

114. The same paper says that at this time of danger the Governors of India should remain in their respective head-quarters. But the Viceroy is now in Simla, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal

SURABHI.

in Darjeeling, the Governor of Madras in Utukamund, and the Governor of Bombay in Mahavalesvar.

SURABHI,
April 28th, 1885.

Offers of assistance with money to Government.

115. The same paper says that the people of Madras are giving a signal proof of their loyalty by raising subscriptions with the object of defraying the expenses of the probable war. The rich men of Bengal and Jubbulpore also have offered to assist Government with money. Under these circumstances Government should not impose the income tax either this or the next year.

SURABHI.

Distrust of natives.

116. The same paper says that one English soldier costs as much as eight native ones. Already the military expenditure of India is very great. If this expenditure has further to be increased owing to the advance of Russia, the country will be ruined. Three classes in this country are friendly to the British Government, because they are equally interested in the permanence of British rule. These classes are—(1) the Anglo-Indians; (2) the native Christians and the Eurasians; (3) the educated natives. But while Government trusts the first two classes it is not prepared to trust the third. The writer is astonished at the shortsightedness and want of generosity shown by Government in this matter. Natives should not remain indifferent in this matter. By distrusting natives, Government is increasing the burden upon them (by employing English soldiers), and is in a manner casting stains upon the character of natives. All Indians should try to wipe away this stigma.

SURABHI.

Statements regarding oppressions in the Pubna Jail.

117. A correspondent of the same paper contradicts the statements made by it regarding oppressions in the Pubna Jail. The correspondent says that the condition of the jails has been considerably improved through the exertions of Dr. Lethbridge. He says that particular attention is paid to the change of diet in the Pubna jail. It is not true that milk is given to the prisoners in the Pubna Jail out of the savings effected by giving prisoners an insufficient quantity of rice. On the contrary a more than sufficient quantity of rice is given to the prisoners. The prisoners have no objection to the dress they wear. They cannot work comfortably in longer trousers.

PRABHATI,
April 30th, 1885.

The University examination.

118. The *Prabháti*, of the 30th April, complains that the late examinations of the Calcutta University were held during midsummer, but that no arrangements were made for pulling punkas. The candidates had accordingly to bear intense heat. The doors in the Presidency College were not opened till the time fixed for the examinations, and the candidates were therefore put to great inconvenience.

SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
April 30th, 1885.

Native newspapers.

119. The *Sámachár Chandriká*, of the 30th April, says that the newspapers are the honorary ministers to the State. If the ruler does not take the advice of newspapers, evil consequences follow. Spies are the eyes of rulers. But newspapers are the best spies in the State. If a Viceroy does not pay proper respect to these honorary ministers and spies, he is not worthy of the high position he holds. Unfortunately the English rulers of India are not favourably disposed to newspapers. Sir Rivers Thompson is an example of this. He is always finding fault with them, as if native editors were at war with him. Sir Rivers is doing more mischief to himself by all this than to the native editors.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
May 1st, 1885.

The Road Cess Fund.

120. The *Samvád Prabhákar*, of the 1st May, says that a great portion of the proceeds of the road cess is absorbed in paying the high salaries of Road Cess officers. This prevents new works being undertaken in the mofussil.

People pay the road cess punctually, but they derive no benefit from it. The writer does not think it necessary to entertain the services of highly paid Engineers for petty works, and therefore thinks that establishments should be reduced and the saving utilized in repairs and other works.

121. The *Samvād Bāhikā*, of the 9th April, resumes its controversy on the subject of use of the Uriya school text-books in the vernacular schools of Orissa.

Uriya school text-books.

It points out that the Joint-Inspector of Schools, Orissa Division, shewed his partiality in encouraging the use and sale of De's Geography of Orissa, at the sacrifice of the interests of Dwari Baboo's Geography of Orissa.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
April 9th, 1885.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

Indecent books.

122. The same paper defends the purchase and distribution of a certain number of indecent books from the district primary grant, which once formed the subject of comment in the newspapers of Orissa on the ground that those books contain many excellent thoughts and ideas, and are directly or indirectly connected with the religion of the Hindus.

Its contemporary of the *Sebaka* writes the following on the same head:—

SEBAKA,
April 16th, 1885.

Indecent books.

123. "On the 18th of March last a correspondent of this paper revealed to the public the obscene character of a certain number of books, which the educational authorities of Balasore purchased by drawing upon the district primary grant for distribution to the primary schools or pathshalas in that district. Unfortunately the revelations of our correspondent were correct, as a careful perusal of the books in question has convinced us. It is not our desire to come hard upon Mr. Barrow, who is new to the Balasore district, and who, therefore, depends upon his subordinates for the settlement of administrative details, nor do we mean to attack the Deputy Inspector, Baboo Peary Mohun Sein, who, though a new man to the district, must have, from his long experience as an educational officer, been more careful than he has shewn himself to be. It is a pity that this is not the only instance of the circulation of obscene books in our schools and colleges. Baidaihisabilas, Rassakalola, Sakuntala and other books are in use in our schools, and certain passages in them are as obscene as those that have formed the subject of comment at the present moment in the newspapers of Orissa. At the same time those classical works have such charming poetical descriptions, written in a chaste and finished style, that a mind having the least degree of love for literature must be enamoured of them. Under such circumstances, there is no other way of solving the difficulty than that of preparing a school edition of such works, which, though expunging the objectionable passages, must try to keep up the continuity of thought as far as practicable. As to the definite plan of accomplishing such a desirable object, we shall revert to the matter hereafter."

124. Referring to the Local Self-Government Bill recently passed in the Bengal Legislative Council, the *Utkal Dipikā*, of the 11th April, remarks that the provisions of the Bill are not very satisfactory. It is of opinion that still greater powers and privileges should have been conferred on the members of the local board.

The Local Self-Government Bill.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
April 11th, 1885.

125. In another column, the same paper points out the irregularities which prevailed at the Pooree centre during the conduct of the M. V. and M. E. scholarship examinations recently held there. It therefore requests the Joint-Inspector of Schools and the Magistrate of Pooree to institute an enquiry into the matter.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

Recent scholarship examinations in Pooree.

126. The *Utkal Darpan*, of the 14th April, points out that the number of thefts is increasing in the Balasore town. Some of the cases are marked by considerable

UTKAL DARPAN,
April 14th, 1885.

Thefts in Balasore.

cunning and audacity. It therefore warns the local police authorities to become more careful in future.

UTKAL DARPAN,
April 14th, 1885.

127. The same paper in a long article points out the defects of a small book, named Bodhankur, of which a large number of copies was purchased recently from the district primary grant of the Balasore district for distribution to pupils of patshalas in that district.

A Uriya text-book.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,
Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 2nd May 1885.